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Summary record of the 1st meeting
Held at Headquarters, New York, on Tuesday, 13 September 2005, at 6.15 p.m.

Chairman: Mr. Eliasson (President of the General Assembly) ..... (Sweden)

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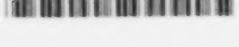

The meeting was called to order at 6.15 p.m.

Organization of the sixtieth regular session of the General Assembly, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items (A/BUR/60/1 and Add.1)

Memorandum by the Secretary-General

1. **The Chairman** drew attention to the memorandum by the Secretary-General regarding the organization of the sixtieth regular session of the General Assembly, adoption of the agenda and allocation of items (A/BUR/60/1 and Add.1).

Section II: Organization of the session

2. *The Committee took note of all the relevant information contained in section II of the memorandum. It decided to draw to the attention of the General Assembly all the necessary information and to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take action on all the proposals contained in that section.*

3. *The Committee also decided to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take note of the information contained in paragraph 19 of the memorandum.*

Section III: Observations on the organization of the work of the General Assembly

4. *The Committee decided to bring to the attention of the General Assembly the information contained in section III of the memorandum.*

Section IV: Adoption of the agenda

5. **The Chairman** informed the Committee that, in accordance with paragraph 2 (a) of the annex to General Assembly resolution 58/316, the draft agenda was organized under headings corresponding to the priorities of the Organization, as contained in the medium-term plan for the period 2002-2005, and the priorities of the Organization for the period 2006-2007, as set out in paragraph 8 of General Assembly resolution 59/278.

Paragraphs 51 to 53

6. *The Committee took note of the information contained in paragraphs 51 to 53 of the memorandum.*

Paragraph 54 (Inclusion of items)

Items 1 to 8

7. **The Chairman** drew attention to items 1 to 8, which were not under any heading. The General Assembly had already dealt with items 1 to 3. Items 4 to 8 related to organizational matters. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to recommend to the Assembly the inclusion of those items in the agenda.

8. *It was so decided.*

Heading A (Maintenance of international peace and security)

Item 38 (Question of the Comorian island of Mayotte)

9. *The Committee decided to postpone its consideration of the inclusion of item 38 to a later date.*

Item 39 (Question of the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India)

10. **Mr. Koubaa** (Tunisia), supported by **Mr. Thomson** (United Kingdom), said that, following consultations with the representatives of France and Madagascar and without prejudice to the positions of those two countries, his delegation wished to propose that the Committee should recommend to the General Assembly that consideration of item 39 should be deferred to its sixty-first session.

11. **The Chairman** said that, if he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to recommend to the General Assembly that consideration of the item in question should be deferred to its sixty-first session and that the item should be included in the provisional agenda of that session.

12. *It was so decided.*

Item 42 (A proactive role for the United Nations in maintaining peace in the Taiwan Strait)

13. **The Chairman** said that the inclusion of item 42 had been requested by a number of countries in document A/60/193 and Add.1. A request for inclusion of a related item, item 158 (Question of the representation of the 23 million people of Taiwan in the United Nations) under heading I (Organizational,

administrative and other matters], was contained in document A/60/92.

14. **Mr. Akram** (Pakistan) proposed that, in order to expedite the Committee's work, the inclusion of items 42 and 158 should be considered jointly, the number of speakers should be limited to two in favour of, and two against, the inclusion and the length of interventions should be restricted to six minutes per statement.

15. **Mr. Loizaga** (Paraguay) said that his delegation had already expressed its position on the issue but reserved the right to reiterate it. While it had no objection to the proposal by Pakistan, it wished to remind the Committee of the provisions of rule 43 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly.

16. **The Chairman** said he took it that the Committee wished to proceed as proposed by the representative of Pakistan.

17. *It was so decided.*

18. **The Chairman** said that the representatives of Chad and the Gambia had asked to address the Committee on the matter in accordance with rule 43 of the rules of procedure.

19. *At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Adoum (Chad) and Mr. Grey-Johnson (Gambia) took places at the Committee table.*

20. **Mr. Grey-Johnson** (Gambia) said that the request for the inclusion of item 42 in the agenda of the sixtieth session had been submitted pursuant to rule 14 of the rules of procedure in a letter circulated in document A/60/193 and Add.1, along with an explanatory memorandum (annex I) and a draft resolution (annex II). It was supported by 12 other Member States: Burkina Faso, Chad, Guatemala, Malawi, the Marshall Islands, Nauru, Palau, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Sao Tome and Principe, the Solomon Islands and Tuvalu. The request was made as Member States considered how to improve the international system and render it more responsive to the present-day imperatives of peace, security and development. Those imperatives called for more, not less cooperation among nations and more, not less inclusion of sovereign entities in the global system of governance.

21. The situation in the Taiwan Strait was alarming. China's military budget had increased at double-digit rates every year for the past decade. It had deployed more than 700 missiles of improved range and accuracy targeting Taiwan. It conducted regular military exercises simulating the invasion of Taiwan and had openly stated that it was prepared to settle the Taiwan question militarily; the anti-secession law passed in March 2005 provided the legal basis for doing so. The invasion of Taiwan — an independent, sovereign State — would be a clear violation of the Charter of the United Nations by a permanent member of the Security Council. Such an act was bound to trigger a response by other Member States, which would have grave consequences for peace in the entire Asia-Pacific region and across the globe. Already, the escalation of tension in the Taiwan Strait was reverberating beyond the region, and most analysts predicted a huge conflagration if the Taiwan question was not resolved through peaceful means. The situation required urgent attention by the international community. He therefore called on the General Assembly to assume its responsibility under the Charter to address that glaring threat to international peace and security. He was convinced that an effective peace process could then be put in motion.

22. **Mr. Zhang** Yishan (China) said that his delegation firmly opposed the inclusion of items 42 and 158 in the agenda of the sixtieth session. The raising of the question of Taiwan by the Gambia and a small number of other countries constituted gross interference in China's internal affairs and a blatant violation of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI), which his Government and the Chinese people firmly condemned.

23. There was only one China in the world, and Taiwan was an inseparable part of China's territory. The one-China principle had been recognized by the overwhelming majority of Member States. The issue of China's representation in the United Nations had been resolved once and for all by the adoption of resolution 2758 (XXVI) in 1971. That resolution stated unequivocally that the representatives of the Government of the People's Republic of China were the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations. Since Taiwan was a region of China, China's representation at the United Nations naturally included Taiwan. The so-called issue of "Taiwan's representation in the United Nations" therefore did not exist and, since 1993, the Committee had always

refused to recommend its inclusion in the agenda of the General Assembly.

24. His Government had consistently adhered to the policy of peaceful reunification and "one country, two systems" in seeking solutions to the Taiwan question and advocated cross-Strait dialogue and negotiations based on the one-China principle. It had made unswerving efforts to promote cross-Strait relations, including trade, people-to-people contacts and cooperation in the economic, educational, scientific, technological, cultural, public health and other fields. In 2005, in a sign of the significant progress made, leaders of three political parties had visited the mainland. There had been a frank and in-depth exchange of views, during which both sides had expressed their wish for an early resumption of cross-Strait dialogue and negotiations based on the 1992 consensus. The visit had received broad support from people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait.

25. His Government ardently wished to maintain peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait and in the Asia-Pacific region. The purpose of the anti-secession law was to promote peaceful national reunification, preserve China's sovereignty and territorial integrity and safeguard the interests of the Chinese nation. The Taiwan authorities would have no reason to fear the law if they were not engaged in secessionist activities in the name of "Taiwan independence". Indeed, it was their secessionist activities that were the real source of tension in the Taiwan Strait. The Taiwan authorities still rejected the 1992 consensus and refused to resume dialogue and negotiations based on the one-China principle. They must, however, abandon their secessionist position if peace and stability in the Taiwan Strait were to be maintained.

26. Respect for State sovereignty and territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of countries were important principles of the Charter. The question of Taiwan was a purely internal matter for China and should be settled jointly by the Chinese people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait. His Government strongly urged the Gambia, and the handful of other countries that had supported its request, to do nothing further to encourage secessionist activities. It appreciated the just position adopted by the vast majority of Member States.

27. **Mr. Adoum** (Chad) said that the Republic of China (Taiwan) was a founding member of the United Nations and, until the adoption of General Assembly resolution 2758 (XXVI) in 1971, had enjoyed all the rights and privileges granted to a Member State in accordance with the cardinal principles of universality and equality contained in the Charter. It had played a key role at the international level, particularly in the Security Council.

28. Taiwan was an undeniable geopolitical reality. It had an exemplary legal and democratic system based on good governance and respect for human rights and values. The Republic of China (Taiwan) was among the freest and most peaceful countries in Asia and the world and demonstrated maturity in foreign policy and other areas. It enjoyed diplomatic relations with the Holy See and 25 sovereign Member States. In addition to its prosperity, which served as a motor for Asian economies, its active presence in over 130 countries undeniably contributed to economic and cultural development around the world. Taiwan could also make an important contribution to the work of the United Nations in the political, humanitarian, economic and social fields if it were given the opportunity to do so. Taiwan was the world's seventeenth economy and a major trade partner. Many countries benefited, and could benefit further, from the comparative advantage of Taiwan, and the United Nations could benefit, too, by opening its doors to Taiwan.

29. The exclusion of 23 million Taiwanese by denying them United Nations representation was a flagrant injustice from all points of view and violated the principles of universality and human rights. Taiwan's long wait to be allowed to make a greater contribution to the United Nations system and the legitimate right of 23 million Taiwanese deserved to be recognized and supported.

30. **Mr. Akram** (Pakistan) said that the current efforts to rationalize the work of the General Assembly required first and foremost that it should not be disrupted by partisan positions and proposals that were pointless and whose outcome was a foregone conclusion. Each year, the Committee was faced with one such disruptive effort — the attempt to raise the Taiwan issue in the General Assembly — and each year, it wisely decided to set it aside. The Committee must now consider proposals to include not one but two items on Taiwan in the agenda. The motivations for both proposals, however, were the same. Both were unacceptable and should be rejected.

31. The proposals amounted to interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign Member State, the People's Republic of China. Resolution 2758 (XXVI) had decided the question of China's representation by clearly recognizing the representatives of the People's Republic of China as the only legitimate representatives of China to the United Nations. The issue of Taiwan had therefore been legally settled as far as the United Nations was concerned, and the United Nations had clearly pronounced that Taiwan was a part of China.

32. There was no reason for the General Assembly to consider the Taiwan issue, since there was no threat to international peace and security. Worst-case scenarios were projected only by those who wished to threaten China's territorial integrity. They were the people who must be restrained. Moreover, the internal issue of Taiwan was being addressed actively and positively by the Chinese people themselves. Cross-Strait links and trade had greatly improved, and there had been positive developments in resolving internal problems. The greatest contribution that the international community could make was not to interfere in the process and thus complicate it. In that sense, the proposals amounted to encouraging the plans of those who illegally threatened the territorial integrity of a Member State and sought to interfere in its internal affairs. Inclusion of either item would heighten tension in the region and could undermine the positive internal Chinese process, as well as disrupting the important work of the General Assembly at its sixtieth session. He therefore urged the Committee, consistent with its previous decisions, to again reject both proposals without further discussion.

33. **Mr. Loizaga** (Paraguay) said that his delegation had stated its position on the matter in a letter dated 2 September 2005 addressed to the Secretary-General, which had been circulated as document A/60/334. It called on the two sides to resolve the matter through dialogue and mutual comprehension, and in a spirit of reconciliation, with a view to reaching a just and equitable understanding, in keeping with the principle of universality upheld by the Charter. It reiterated its hope that the sides could resolve their disputes by peaceful means and in conformity with the norms of international law. His Government wished to confirm that the position outlined in the letter was consistent with its foreign policy on the matter.

34. **The Chairman** noted that the representative of the Solomon Islands had asked to participate in the discussion. In accordance with rule 43 of the rules of procedure, a member of the General Assembly which had no representative on the Committee and which had requested the inclusion of an item in the agenda was entitled to attend any meeting of the Committee at which its request was discussed and could participate, without vote, in the discussion of that item. Participation of such non-members was thus limited to the discussion on the inclusion of the item in question. He could not give the floor to the representative of the Solomon Islands, as the Committee had agreed to hear only two speakers in favour of, and two against, the inclusion of the two items under discussion.

35. *The Committee decided not to recommend the inclusion of items 42 and 158 in the agenda of the sixtieth session.*

36. *Mr. Adoum (Chad) and Mr. Grey-Johnson (Gambia) withdrew.*

37. *The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should include the items listed under heading A, taking into account the decisions taken with respect to items 18, 39 and 42.*

Heading B (Promotion of sustained economic growth and sustainable development in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly and recent United Nations conferences)

38. *The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should include the items listed under heading B.*

Heading C (Development of Africa)

39. *The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should include the items listed under heading C.*

Heading D (Promotion of human rights)

Item 74 (Holocaust remembrance)

40. **The Chairman** said that the inclusion of item 74 had been requested by Australia, Canada, Israel, the Russian Federation and the United States of America in document (A/60/194).

41. *The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should include item 74 under heading D.*

42. *The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should include the items listed under heading D, taking into account the decisions taken with respect to item 74.*

Heading E (Effective coordination of humanitarian assistance efforts)

43. *The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should include the items listed under heading E.*

Heading F (Promotion of justice and international law)

44. *The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should include the items listed under heading F.*

Heading G (Disarmament)

45. *The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should include the items listed under heading G.*

Heading H (Drug control, crime prevention and combating international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations)

46. *The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should include the items listed under heading H.*

Heading I (Organizational, administrative and other matters)

Item 156 (Observer status for the Latin American Integration Association in the General Assembly)

47. **The Chairman** said that the inclusion of item 156 had been requested by Ecuador in document A/60/141. The representative of Ecuador had asked to participate in the discussion of the item in accordance with rule 43 of the rules of procedure.

48. *At the invitation of the Chairman, Ms. Gómez (Ecuador) took a place at the Committee table.*

49. **Ms. Gómez** (Ecuador), speaking on behalf of the States members of the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI), said that ALADI was an intergovernmental international organization whose aim was to promote the economic and social development of its 12 members and, ultimately, the creation of a Latin American common market. The Treaty by which it had been founded, signed on 12 August 1980, established a number of general principles: pluralism in political and economic matters; gradual convergence through limited actions; differential treatment according to level of development; and multiplicity in the way in which trade instruments were agreed. The regional and partial scope agreements negotiated within the framework of ALADI covered such diverse issues as tariff reduction and promotion of trade; economic complementarity; agricultural trade; cooperation in the areas of finance, tax, customs and health; environmental protection; scientific and technological cooperation; and tourism. The legal structure of ALADI embraced the subregional, multilateral and bilateral integration agreements that were being concluded in Latin America. As the umbrella institution for regional integration, the Association supported and fostered such efforts so that they would gradually result in the creation of a common economic area. The States members of ALADI firmly believed in the need to promote regional and global cooperation. The granting to the Association of observer status in the General Assembly would further exchanges with the United Nations, strengthen regional cooperation with the Organization and help consolidate efforts to attain development goals. She therefore called on the Committee to recommend the inclusion of item 156 in the agenda of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly.

50. *The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should include item 156 under heading I.*

51. *Ms. Gómez (Ecuador) withdrew.*

Item 157 (Observer status for the Common Fund for Commodities in the General Assembly)

52. **The Chairman** said that the inclusion of item 157 had been requested by the United Republic of Tanzania in document A/60/191. The representative of the United Republic of Tanzania had asked to participate in the discussion of the item in accordance with rule 43 of the rules of procedure.

53. *At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Manongi (United Republic of Tanzania) took a place at the Committee table.*

54. **Mr. Manongi** (United Republic of Tanzania), speaking on behalf of the 106 States members of the

Common Fund for Commodities (CFC), said that the international community had recognized poverty as the priority challenge facing the world by adopting the broad strategy contained in the Millennium Declaration. The alleviation of poverty was also the overriding objective of CFC, an intergovernmental financial institution established by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). The Fund supported the socio-economic development of commodity-dependent developing countries through the financing of commodity-development projects, particularly in the least developed countries. The Fund strongly believed that it was desirable to establish and consolidate working relations with the United Nations. Observer status for CFC in the General Assembly would enhance the partnership between the two institutions and enable them to share information on the implementation of projects and programmes, thereby promoting coherence in international efforts to alleviate poverty in the context of the Millennium Development Goals. He therefore called on the Committee to recommend the inclusion of item 157 in the agenda of the sixtieth session of the General Assembly.

55. *The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should include item 157 under heading I.*

56. *Mr. Manongi (United Republic of Tanzania) withdrew.*

57. *The Committee decided to recommend that the General Assembly should include the items listed under heading I, taking into account the decisions taken with respect to items 156, 157 and 158.*

Section V. Allocation of items

Paragraphs 55 and 56

58. *The Committee took note of paragraphs 55 and 56.*

Paragraph 57

59. **The Chairman** recalled that, in accordance with paragraph 2 of resolution 54/195, any request by an organization for the granting of observer status in the General Assembly would be considered in plenary meeting after consideration of the issue by the Sixth Committee. The Committee would therefore proceed accordingly when it considered the allocation of items 156 and 157, concerning observer status.

Paragraph 58

60. **The Chairman** said that paragraph 58 dealt with items of the draft agenda that had not been considered previously by the General Assembly. If the members agreed, he would first request the Committee to pronounce itself on the recommendation it should make regarding the allocation of those items recommended for inclusion in the agenda of the sixtieth session.

61. *It was so decided.*

62. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that item 74 should be considered directly in plenary meeting.*

63. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that items 156 and 157 should be allocated to the Sixth Committee.*

Paragraph 60

64. *The Committee took note of paragraph 60 and decided to recommend that the General Assembly, when considering item 43 in its entirety in plenary meeting, should take note of the clarification that, in implementing resolution 58/316, the relevant parts of chapter I of the report of the Economic and Social Council would be considered by the Main Committees concerned, under agenda items already allocated to them, for final action by the Assembly.*

Paragraphs 61 to 63

65. *The Committee took note of paragraphs 61 to 63.*

Paragraph 64

66. *The Committee decided to recommend the suggested allocation for item 31.*

Paragraphs 65 and 66

67. *The Committee took note of paragraphs 65 and 66.*

Paragraph 67

68. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the annual report of the Administrator of the United Nations Development Fund for Women should be referred to the Second*

Committee for consideration under item 59 of the draft agenda.

Paragraph 68

69. **Ms. Willson** (United States of America) said that her delegation objected to the allocation of item 83 (Report of the International Criminal Court), to the plenary Assembly. If the General Assembly was to consider the item, it should do so in the Sixth Committee, owing to its technical, legal nature. She requested that a vote should be taken on the matter.

70. **Ms. Collet** (France) said that her delegation supported the recommendation that item 83 should be considered directly in plenary meeting. While the report was of a legal nature, that was true of other reports submitted to the plenary Assembly, including the report of the International Court of Justice and the reports of the ad hoc tribunals for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia.

71. **Mr. Thomson** (United Kingdom) said that the International Criminal Court had been granted observer status in the General Assembly, placing it on the same footing as other major international tribunals and panels. Moreover, it already reported directly to another principal organ of the United Nations. It would therefore be absurd for it to report to the General Assembly through the Sixth Committee.

72. **Mr. Song** Young-wan (Republic of Korea) said that the allocation of the item to the plenary Assembly would better facilitate the broad-based cooperation envisaged in the Relationship Agreement between the United Nations and the Court.

73. **Mr. Romeu** (Spain) said that, pursuant to the Relationship Agreement, which had been approved by the General Assembly, the Court could attend and participate in the work of the Assembly in the capacity of observer. The report of the Court had been prepared on the basis of the same Agreement. In view of those considerations, allocation of the item to the Sixth Committee would be inappropriate.

74. **The Chairman** said that a number of non-members had asked to participate in the discussion. Rule 43 of the rules of procedure did not apply. If he heard no objection, he would take it that the Committee wished to accede to those requests.

75. *It was so decided.*

76. *At the invitation of the Chairman, Mr. Terrazas Ontiveros (Bolivia), Mr. Laurin (Canada), Mr. Diaz Paniagua (Costa Rica), Mr. Wenaweser (Liechtenstein), Ms. Schwachofer (Netherlands) and Mr. Lauber (Switzerland) took places at the Committee table.*

77. **Mr. Laurin** (Canada) said that his delegation joined those of the United Kingdom, France, the Republic of Korea and Spain in supporting the allocation of the item to the plenary Assembly.

78. **Mr. Díaz Paniagua** (Costa Rica) said that his delegation agreed that the item should be allocated to the plenary Assembly and regretted that a vote had been called.

79. **Mr. Lauber** (Switzerland) endorsed the remarks of the representatives of Canada and Costa Rica and called on the members of the Committee to support the Secretary-General's recommendation regarding allocation.

80. **Mr. Sardenberg** (Brazil) said that his delegation supported the position taken by the previous speakers. As the representative of France had pointed out, other matters of a legal nature were considered by the plenary Assembly; consideration of the item by the Sixth Committee was no longer appropriate, given that the Court was already established and functioning.

81. **Mr. Wenaweser** (Liechtenstein) endorsed the remarks of the previous speakers.

82. **Mr. Loizaga** (Paraguay) said that his delegation supported the statement made by the representative of France.

83. **Ms. Schwachofer** (Netherlands) and **Mr. Terrazas Ontiveros** (Bolivia) said that their delegations supported the Secretary-General's recommendation.

84. *The Committee decided, by 11 votes to 3, with 4 abstentions, to recommend to the General Assembly that item 83 should be allocated to the plenary Assembly.*

85. *Mr. Terrazas Ontiveros (Bolivia), Mr. Laurin (Canada), Mr. Diaz Paniagua (Costa Rica), Mr. Wenaweser (Liechtenstein), Ms. Schwachofer (Netherlands) and Mr. Lauber (Switzerland) withdrew.*

Paragraph 69

86. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the relevant paragraphs of the report of the International Atomic Energy Agency should be drawn to the attention of the First Committee in connection with its consideration of item 99.*

Paragraph 70

87. **The Chairman** informed the Committee that item 112 had already been dealt with by the General Assembly at its first plenary meeting.

Paragraph 71

88. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that item 118 should be allocated to all the Main Committees for the sole purpose of considering and taking action on their respective tentative programmes of work.*

Paragraph 72

89. *The Committee decided to make the recommendations contained in paragraph 72 to the General Assembly.*

Paragraph 73

90. **Ms. Carvalho** (Portugal), speaking on behalf of the Bureau of the Third Committee, said that the Third Committee had adopted recommendations on the revitalization of its work, which had been transmitted to the Office of the President of the General Assembly in a letter dated 26 November 2004. However, those recommendations were not reflected in the Secretary-General's memorandum. She requested the General Committee to recommend to the General Assembly that the recommendations of the Third Committee on the revitalization of its work should be taken into account.

91. Regarding the allocation of item 62, she pointed out that, in the revitalization document, it had been recommended that the item should be allocated to the plenary Assembly rather than to the Third Committee.

92. **Mr. Thomson** (United Kingdom) endorsed the statement made by the representative of Portugal. The Third Committee in particular had made considerable efforts to revitalize its work. It was therefore appropriate that the results of those efforts, as set out in the letter of 26 November 2004, should be reflected in the allocation of items to that Committee.

93. **The Chairman** said that the Secretariat would look into the matter.

94. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that item 62 should be considered directly in plenary meeting.*

95. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the items proposed for consideration in plenary meeting, taking into account the decisions taken with respect to items 18, 51, 53, 62, 64, 74 and 83, should be allocated to the plenary Assembly.*

96. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the items proposed for consideration by the First Committee, taking into account the decision taken with respect to item 118, should be allocated to that Committee.*

97. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the items proposed for consideration by the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (Fourth Committee), taking into account the decisions taken with respect to items 39 and 118, should be allocated to that Committee.*

98. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the items proposed for consideration by the Second Committee, taking into account the decisions taken with respect to items 118 and 127, should be allocated to that Committee.*

99. **Ms. Willson** (United States of America) said that, in the light of the interventions by the representatives of Portugal and the United Kingdom and the recommendations of the Third Committee on the revitalization of its work, the items proposed for allocation to that Committee might need to be reconsidered.

100. **Mr. Thomson** (United Kingdom) agreed that the Secretariat should be given time to look into the question. However, it was to be hoped that the Committee would take account of the recommendation of the Third Committee, as contained in the letter dated 26 November 2004 from its Chairman addressed to the President of the General Assembly.

101. **The Chairman** suggested that consideration of the issues raised in the letter should be postponed to a later date.

102. *It was so decided.*

103. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the items proposed for consideration by the Third Committee, taking into account the decisions taken with respect to items 62 and 118, should be allocated to that Committee.*

104. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the items proposed for consideration by the Fifth Committee, taking into account the decision taken with respect to item 118, should be allocated to that Committee.*

105. *The Committee decided to recommend to the General Assembly that the items proposed for consideration by the Sixth Committee, taking into account the decisions taken with respect to items 83, 118, 156 and 157, should be allocated to that Committee.*

The meeting rose at 7.55 p.m.